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perfected, and it is particularly interesting to one who like me, believes that the behaviour of flowers in relation to matters connected with fertilization is much more varied than many suppose.—THOMAS MEEHAN.

PLANTATIONS AT WARRIORSMARK, PENNSYLVANIA.—It is not often, in this part of Pennsylvania, we can find a piece of land protected for a series of years alike from the inroads of cattle and from the labors of the agriculturalist.. We have such a preserve here, and I wish to tell you how it was planted and what is growing on it. It is only a story of what the birds, squirrels and winds are doing. Did you ever visit a Pennsylvania iron-ore bank, where the brown Haematites are raised from their beds of clay and sand, by windlass from shafts, or by open cut? Such a location is our preserve. Forty years ago, on the summit of a hill, 1,200 feet above tide, surrounded on all sides by cultivated lands, ore was found. A strip of land ten rods wide by fifty rods in length, seems to have defined the largest deposit. For many years thousands of tons of ore were mined. The ore was found on the surface and at varied depths below the surface, reaching to one hundred and ten feet; sometimes interrupted by a clay or sand belt, which, coming to the mouth of the shafts intermingled with ore, made large refuse deposits. Irishmen with carts, wagons, mules and "ore buggies" held exclusive possession, and all traces of vegetation disappeared. The surface was irregular. Abandoned shafts made crater-like pit holes; open cuts over heavy ore deposits, left their mark in the shape of depressions from ten to fifteen feet deep, with varied exposures. This area, in connection with some land then, and for many years preceeding, under the usual cultivation of a farm, was fenced in, and planted in 1858, with European Larches and *Robinia Pseuduacacia*. Cattle have been carefully excluded, and no agricultural implement has been permitted to be used inside its boundary since that date. For many years under this treatment it did not promise much in the line of beauty. The clay banks around old shafts remained bare and yellow, and to this day defy all the mellowing influences of our atmosphere, refusing to bring forth floral life, excepting here and there a straggling specimen of *Pinus rigida* and *Populus grandidentata*. The Larches have made a fine growth, ranging from twenty to forty feet high. An irregular carpet of grasses, chiefly *Poa brevifolia*, *Danthonia spicata* with *Carex Pennsylvanica* now covers that portion of the inclosure where the ore was mined. The native wild plants began to reappear, and every year some old friend in this new location has greeted us. Our census including foreign agricultural waifs enumerates upwards of one hundred and forty species, and still they come year by year, a pleasant surprise. This morning I note the first appearance of *Lycopodium clavatum* and *L. lucidulum*, close to two other species of that beautiful family, which have long lived in that area, viz.: *L. complanatum* and *L. dendroideum*. We have many seedling Larches. One large Red Maple has given an annual colony of young plants from the scattering of seeds by the winds, 'till they may be counted by the hundred. *Rubus villosus* takes possession of all unoccupied openings, and is making such progress that we will soon be constrained to limit its increase. This preserve is now very much admired for its beauty. I add a list of species noted as growing inside its area, which is about three acres in extent:

<i>Abies Canadensis.</i>	<i>Asclepius Cornuti.</i>	<i>Baptisia tinctoria.</i>
<i>Acer rubrum.</i>	<i>Asclepius obtusifolius.</i>	<i>Bidens frondosa.</i>
<i>Achillea millefolium.</i>	<i>Asclepius tuberosa.</i>	<i>Bidens connata.</i>
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia.</i>	<i>Aspidium spinulosum.</i>	<i>Botrychium lunarioides.</i>
<i>Amelanchier Canadensis.</i>	<i>Aster cordifolius.</i>	<i>Botrychium var dissectum.</i>
<i>Agrimonia parviflora.</i>	<i>Aster ericoides.</i>	<i>Calamintha clinopodium.</i>
<i>Anemone nemorosa.</i>	<i>Aster macrophyllus.</i>	<i>Carya tomentosa.</i>
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia.</i>	<i>Aster prenanthoides.</i>	<i>Capsella Bursa-pastoris.</i>
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium.</i>	<i>Aster puniceus.</i>	<i>Carex Pennsylvanica.</i>
<i>Aralia nudicaulis.</i>	<i>Aster sagittifolius.</i>	<i>Carex laxiflora.</i>
<i>Archangelica hirsuta.</i>	<i>Azalea nudiflora.</i>	<i>Carex triceps.</i>

*Chimaphila maculata*,  
*Cerastium nutans*,  
*Cerastium vulgatum*,  
*Chimaphila umbellata*,  
*Carex stipata*,  
*Castanea vesca*,  
*Ceanothus Americanus*,  
*Carex scoparia*,  
*Carex Muhlenbergii*,  
*Carex rosea*,  
*Cnicus lanceolatus*,  
*Comptonia asplenifolia*,  
*Cornus paniculata*,  
*Cornus alternifolia*,  
*Conium maculatum*,  
*Cratægus coccinea*,  
*Danthonia spicata*,  
*Epigæa repens*,  
*Eragrostis capillaris*,  
*Erigeron Canadense*,  
*Erigeron bellidifolium*,  
*Erigeron Philadelphicum*,  
*Euphorbia corollata*,  
*Euphorbia maculata*,  
*Fragaria Virginiana*,  
*Gaylussacia resinosa*,  
*Gnaphalium decurrens*,  
*Gnaphalium polycephalum*,  
*Hedeoma pulegioides*,  
*Hieracium scabrum*,  
*Hieracium venosum*,  
*Hieracium paniculatum*,  
*Hypericum corymbosum*,  
*Hypericum perforatum*,  
*Juncus tenuis*,  
*Juncus effusus*,  
*Juniperus Virginiana*,  
*Kalmia latifolia*,  
*Lactuca elongata*,

*Larix Europea*, seedlings  
*Lespedeza hirta*,  
*Lobelia inflata*,  
*Luzula campestris*,  
*Lycopus Virginicus*,  
*Lysimachia quadrifolia*,  
*Lycopodium clavatum*,  
*Lycopodium complanatum*,  
*Lycopodium dendroideum*,  
*Lycopodium lucidulum*,  
*Magnolia acuminata*,  
*Nyssa multiflora*,  
*Oenothera biennis*,  
*Oenothera pumila*,  
*Oxalis Acetosella*,  
*Panicum autumnale*,  
*Panicum depauperatum*,  
*Panicum latifolium*,  
*Phleum pratense*,  
*Pinus strobus*,  
*Pinus rigida*,  
*Phytolacca decandra*,  
*Poa brevifolia*,  
*Poa pratensis*,  
*Polygonum Pennsylvanicum*,  
*Polygonatum biflorum*,  
*Populus grandidentata*,  
*Potentilla Canadensis*,  
*Prunus serotina*,  
*Pyrola rotundifolia*,  
*Pyrola chlorantha*,  
*Pyrola elliptica*,  
*Pyrola secunda*,  
*Pyrus arbutifolia*,  
*var melanocarpa*,  
*Pyrus coronaria*,  
*Pyrus aucuparia*,  
*Quercus alba*,  
*Quercus coccinea*,

*Quercus prinoides*,  
*Quercus ilicifolia*,  
*Rosa lucida*,  
*Ribes hirtellum*,  
*Rubus villosus*,  
*Rubus Canadensis*,  
*Rudbeckia hirta*,  
*Rumex acetosella*,  
*Salix humilis*,  
*Sambucus Canadensis*,  
*Sassafras officinale*,  
*Saxifraga Virginensis*,  
*Senecio aureus*,  
*var obovatus*,  
*Sisyrinchium Bermudiana*,  
*Selaria glauca*,  
*Solidago arguta*,  
*Solidago bicolor*,  
*Solidago cæsia*,  
*Solidago Canadensis*,  
*Solidago ulmifolia*,  
*Solidago nemoralis*,  
*Solidago squarrosa*,  
*Spiranthes gracilis*,  
*Thalictrum anemonoides*,  
*Trifolium repens*,  
*Trifolium pratensis*,  
*Uvularia perfoliata*,  
*Verbascum thapsus*,  
*Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum*,  
*Vaccinium stamineum*,  
*Vaccinium vacillans*,  
*Viola cucullata*,  
*Viola sagittata*,  
*Vilfa vaginiflora*,  
*Vitis cordifolia*,  
*Veronica officinalis*,  
*Veronica peregrina*.—

J. R. LOWRIE.

POTATO PIERCED BY GRASS.—Mr. A. C. Brigham, of Trumbull, Ohio, sends me a freshly dug potato which has been pierced completely through by a growing stem of grass; probably *Poa pratensis*. The potato is three inches long and two inches thick, of regular shape, and with a smooth, uninjured skin. The grass entered from the side, near the "stem" end of the potato, and issued at the "eye" end, its course being somewhat curved. If it entered vertically, as is probable, it emerged horizontally, being carried forward, perhaps, by the contemporaneous growth of the potato. The original root of the grass was not seen, that part being broken away an eighth of an inch outside of the point of entrance. Dissection reveals the perfect stem of the grass imbedded in the center of the potato. After emergence the grass struck upward in a vigorous shoot five inches beyond the potato, appearing above the ground in half a dozen green leaves. Many long, tender roots extend out from the stem above its point of liberation. The potato suffered no discernible irritation at being thus pierced, and the grass, also, was in no way exhausted by its exploit.—ALBERT A. WRIGHT, Oberlin, Ohio.

NELUMBium LUTEUM.—I just saw specimens of *Nelumbium luteum* from Grass Lake, Lake Co., Illinois. It is a new locality for the plant, which is by no means common here.—M. HARRINGTON, *Sycamore, Ill.*